

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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### TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF COLONIZATION.

THE unexampled scarcity of money, the very low prices of labor and produce, and the extraordinary political excitement pervading our country during the last few months, have greatly interfered with the business of collecting funds for Colonization. Our agents become so discouraged as to suspend their collections entirely in some States, and greatly to relax their efforts in others. But as the Executive Committee are now called upon to provide the means of sending to Liberia a large number of emancipated slaves, they are constrained to present the wants of the Society to its patrons.

The ship *Saluda*, purchased for the Society two years ago, and which performed three successful voyages, proving unseaworthy, has recently been condemned and sold. A good ship must be purchased to supply her place. The health and comfort of emigrants require it. Without a ship the regular communication with the Colony, which has been found so beneficial the last two years, cannot be kept up; and the colonists must be deprived of an essential means of encouraging industry, of supplying their wants, and of

visiting their friends in the United States. A good ship will cost about \$12,000, and at least \$5,000 will be required to send off the next expedition. As it must sail in December, it will be seen that there is not time to call upon our patrons through our agents for aid.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly solicit the friends of the cause to forward their contributions as early as possible. Those living east of New York, to Messrs. BOORMAN, JOHNSON & Co., and those west and south, to P. THOMPSON, Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

The past liberality of our patrons, and the success which has attended our efforts during the last two years, encourage us to hope that the sum necessary to send out the expedition will be duly furnished.

The present condition and prospects of the Colony furnish greater inducements to efforts in her behalf than have ever before been presented to the public. Debts to the amount of \$17,000, due by the Society to colonists in Liberia, and which had for years depressed and discouraged them, have been paid off, and the large amount of debt in this country greatly reduced. The public store in the Colony is well supplied with goods; primary schools are established, which, together with those supported by the several missionary societies, afford instruction to every child in the Colony, and to many of the natives. A high school is in progress of erection, under the patronage of the Ladies' Society in Philadelphia, for the completion of which, the liberal donation of \$1,500, by a single individual, has recently been sent out. The jurisdiction of the Colony has been extended north, by the purchase of a considerable territory from the natives. \$750 in specie has been sent to the Governor to distribute as premiums, for the encouragement of agricultural industry; the anticipation of which, has greatly increased the labor of the colonists. The various difficulties which had well-nigh extinguished the Society in 1838, (during which year, neither emigrants, stores or money, were sent to Liberia,) have been so far removed, that in 1839, and the first three-quarters of the present year, four expeditions have been sent with supplies for the Colony, including a sugar mill. The public farm has been increased from twenty to over a hundred acres, and is under good cultivation. The aid of the General Government, which had for years been withheld, has again been extended to the Society. Each colonist is provided with a musket, and the arsenal well supplied with ammunition and arms. Every separate settlement is furnished with cannon, and other means of defence. A road has been commenced from the coast to the interior, which it is hoped will be extended to the mountains (about forty miles) during the present year. It is believed that the high lands will furnish a favorable location for the acclimation of emigrants; and here it is designed to commence a settlement whenever the means can be furnished.

In these circumstances, we appeal to the friends of this cause throughout the country. Shall its necessary operations go forward—or shall we be—

come discouraged and give up? Shall the Society redeem its pledge, to carry out all who are willing to go—or shall it be obliged to say to those who are panting to carry the institutions of liberty and religion to their father-land, “No! you cannot go! the Society cannot get the money to defray the contingent expenses! You must wait, while we hope for better times!” This is indeed a sad, a fearful alternative. But to every friend of the colored man we say, if the receipts of the Society are not increased, we shall be obliged to say this. Surely none can consent to this. A small donation, *at once*, from every friend, who intends to contribute *at some time*, would put the cause on a sure and lasting foundation: May we not hope that this appeal will be heard, and responded to with promptness?

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#### MR. McQUEEN'S GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF AFRICA.

WE continue our notice of this interesting work. In our last number we gave some extracts, in which the author urges upon the British Government the importance and practicability of occupying Western Africa, thereby arresting the Slave Trade, and introducing civilization among the natives. We remarked that the reasons and arguments used by Mr. McQUEEN, fully confirmed the opinion we had expressed, that the British African policy was dictated by a desire to extend their empire and commerce, and find a new vent for her manufactures, and that, therefore, it presented no claim upon the sympathies of the philanthropists of our country.

Mr. McQUEEN well remarks, that colonies are the “sheet-anchor” of Great Britain. Some of her colonies she has acquired by settlement, others by conquest. The dependency of Africa is to be secured by other means, by an entirely new policy, which is briefly disclosed by our author in a recent communication to the ministry. That our readers may understand what objects the British have in view in Africa, and the means by which they propose to accomplish them, we give the following extracts:

“There are three modes which may be followed to benefit Africa and the world. The first is by conquest; the second is by colonization; and the third is by example and persuasion—the introduction of European capital, intelligence and industry, into that quarter by any civilized European power, or by the subjects of such a power.

“The two first modes would accomplish the work of African regeneration and civilization the most rapidly; the first more rapidly than the second; the last slower than either of the two first, but judiciously gone about, perhaps equally sure, and certainly without that expense and loss of life which would attend the two first, and especially on the mode of conquest.

“The latter, for various reasons, being considered the preferable plan, and that which it has determined to adopt; the preliminary steps necessary to be taken are—for the British Government to make treaties of peace, and amity and commerce with the native chiefs, who rule in the most commanding positions in Africa. Next, or along with these steps on the part of the Government, for certain directors to form a Joint Stock Company with a large capital, with limited responsibility to the stockholders, and under the known countenance and protection of that Government, and under the direc-



tion of well-known capitalists, and judicious, and eminent, and practical mercantile men.

"To make these treaties with the native chiefs, a person or persons should be forthwith sent to Africa, fully authorized and instructed by the British Government.

"These messengers, both on the part of the Government and company alluded to, should be instructed to form treaties and alliances with the most potent African chiefs in those parts of Africa, which are most easily reached by an European maritime power, to observe and select the parts which are best adapted for cultivation, and which have also the easiest means of transporting the produce raised, to shipping places; and choosing at the same time those points and those states where the political power and influence of rulers are greatest, in order to extend, by that power and that influence, the great objects which the British Government and the projected company have in view with regard to Africa.

"The treaties so made with the native powers in these parts, which the proposed company will point out the most eligible, will, with the customary preliminaries and formalities, be either defensive, or offensive and defensive, as the British Government may deem it most advisable and prudent to enter into.

"If, for peace and friendship, and defensive only, the conditions should be, that the native power, or powers, as may be, should bind themselves, not only to put an end to the foreign Slave Trade, but also to the sale of slaves in their states destined for other African states in the interior; and further to use all their influence with neighboring powers to do the same within their territories; that they should allow the British company or settlers to buy or rent land within their dominions, wherever that might be considered the most eligible, and best fitted for the intended objects; and that they should protect, with all their power and influence, the capital and property of such company and settlers from violence and disturbance, and, at the same time, give every encouragement, not only to these settlers, but also to such of their own subjects as may be inclined to follow the example proposed to be set before them.

"That these powers should bind themselves to give every reasonable facility to all agricultural and commercial operations, internal and external, which may be gone into by the said company and other settlers, and to refrain from imposing duties on articles and produce, commercial or agricultural, exported or imported; or such only as are reasonable and reciprocal, such as are settled or may be settled by treaty between such powers—the British Government and the company alluded to. Further, that this company, and any British settlers who may settle under them, whatever their color may be, shall be permitted and empowered to try, and judge, and punish, all criminals amongst themselves, in conformity to British law and usage, and in a similar manner to that which British residents at Canton were permitted to do; and to enable them to do this, the British Government must provide such company and such settlers with proper judges, armed with competent authority.

"That these native powers should be bound to permit the said company and settlers who may join them, or any British settlers, to erect forts as may be necessary, and in such part of their dominions as may at present, or at any future time, be considered necessary for the protection of the persons of such company, and the factories established by such company; the said company and the British Government paying such reasonable sums as may be agreed upon for the right to do so.

"Until civilization spreads, and political power and government become more stable in Africa, it will be better and more prudent to rent lands yearly than to purchase; or, if to purchase, then to do so payable at the rate of so much per annum; and likewise so of all presents and gratuities which may be given to the native chiefs, according as the latter shall be fixed by treaties. This will prevent excessive and unjust demands being made and repeated, owing to the sudden change of dynasties which too frequently takes place in Africa.

"These yearly tributes or presents must be fixed at a reasonable rate—at a low rate will make any chief in Africa a rich man. See what may be effected in this way! The price of a slave in the interior is only twenty-five shillings sterling. Of this, or out of this, the chief receives as dues equal to probably two shillings or four shillings sterling, if so much. (MACKINT, the barbarous chief of Fezzan, extracts only one dollar and a half duty for each slave.) Give him or them ten shillings, and one hundred thousand pounds so spent would prevent the exportation of two hundred thousand slaves annually, and save Great Britain her present annual outlay of, (less the one hundred thousand pounds so paid) one way or the other, above six hundred thousand pounds—expended, too, ineffectually to suppress the African foreign Slave Trade.

"The African chiefs should be bound to protect, in the strongest manner, all the teachers of the people, or preachers of christianity, who may come from Great Britain, or any other christian country, among them. To aid in the same noble cause, the British Government should engage, through the proposed company, to contribute for a certain time, along with the native power or powers, to the support of such teachers or preachers, and their respective establishments. That these native powers, wherever human sacrifices exist, whether to the manes of friends, or to any of their grovelling deities, or bloody fetish rites, be urged, but without threatening or violence, to bind themselves to put an end to such sacrifices throughout their respective dominions, as the price of every favor, reward, or support that they receive, or are to expect from Great Britain.

"These native powers should engage to give protection to all slaves who may come into their states from neighboring countries, and allow the proposed company to engage them as servants and laborers.

"The Government and the company must pursue their plans for the good of Africa, and for the advantage of this country, with energy, in truth, in sincerity, and honesty; and those employed under both must do the same thing. Example is more powerful than precept; and a strict attention, both in public and private, to every moral and religious duty, is indispensable to all that may be employed in every department. Such conduct will work wonders in Africa.

"That the messenger so sent to Africa, and individuals proceeding under the proposed company to settle there, should use their utmost efforts to make the Africans in general comprehend the value of time, of which they have not at present the slightest idea—that time is money and property. Without they are brought to understand this, no permanent good ever will, or can be, effected in Africa. To give one instance of the waste of time, out of multitudes which could be adduced, DE CAILLI, mentions in his travels, of meeting at Douasso, on the banks of the Koward Ba, a native of Kong, who had travelled thence to Jinne, (four hundred and fifty geographical miles,) carrying with him, on his head, a basket of calat nuts which he bartered for salt and other trifling necessities at Jinne, and was returning with these in his basket to his country—the whole journey occupying him about six months!

"Coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, every article of exportable colonial produce, but especially cotton of the finest quality, can be produced, in almost every spot in tropical Africa; and the messengers of Government, and the servants of the company should be instructed to use every effort to encourage the production of these, and of every other exportable and exchange article, but especially cotton; to show the natives how to rear and to prepare all these articles, and to choose persons of competent and practical knowledge to teach, both by precept and example, the Africans in all these matters. The sale of these articles will speedily procure the latter wealth and capital, and these will necessarily lead them to seek after—first, all the necessities of life, and next, its luxuries, and at the same time enable them to pay for these."

Our author is well acquainted with the genius and policy of his own Government, as well as with the condition and character of Africa; and the plan which he recommends, is well adapted to promote the interests of the British nation; nor, considering the position which she occupies, and the present state of the world, do we see any reason why the policy which she has adopted, even if prosecuted to the utmost extent, should meet with opposition from any of the powers of Europe. Its bearing on our country we may consider in a subsequent number.

If the enterprise is attended with the success anticipated, the commerce of the world will be greatly increased by the labor of a people who, for centuries, have been the most wretched and degraded of the human family; nor is their wretchedness sensibly increased by a foreign Slave Trade: the cause of it is within her own bosom, in her domestic Slave Trade, her wars, her sacrifices of human victims, her fetichism and superstitions, and the general insecurity of life and property.

The introduction of the Mohamedan religion by the Moors and Arabs, although themselves barbarians, greatly ameliorated the condition of a portion of Africa. True, some evils were introduced by them, and the Slave Trade continued; but human sacrifices, and other savage customs were suppressed, and many powerful nations considerably advanced in civilization. If such a people as the Moors and Arabs have been able to improve the condition of the native Africans, and to acquire and maintain a commanding influence over them for centuries, what may not be accomplished by the superior power, intelligence, and perseverance of the British nation, possessing all the necessary facilities for entering the country by navigable rivers, and transporting emigrants and merchandize by steam? They will be able to make such a demonstration of their power, and such an exhibition of their wealth, as will command the respect of the natives, while they supply their wants, and receive the natural and agricultural productions of the country in return.

Mr. McQUEEN believes that the British will find the natives on the borders of the Niger, honest, inoffensive, and willing to encourage their settlements among them. In confirmation of this opinion, he quotes from a work of Mr. LAIRD, who speaks from personal observation, having some years since ascended the Niger in a steamboat. He says:



"If I had been pleased with OBIE's character before, I was much more so now. I had been completely in his power; the vessel's decks were crowded with his people; they were aware that out of the five white men I had living, three were confined to their hammocks; and yet I was received with more kindness, and had more respect paid to me, than when I had visited the place before, with all my crew living and in full health and strength." (Vol. I. p. 273.)

"The Niger is navigable for three thousand miles. The reception which we met with, the freedom which we enjoyed from all molestation, sufficiently attests the peaceable and amiable character of the natives. This proves the facility with which establishments might be found in the most favorable positions for trade. (Vol. II. p. 385, 386.)

"At all these places there is abundance of unoccupied land, which could be purchased from the natives at a mere nominal rate; and in the part of the country I have myself been in, I am confident that such establishments would be hailed by them with a general feeling of good will; that the white man would be appealed to as empires in all disputes; and as long as they conducted themselves with justice and propriety, would be looked up to with respect and affection. (Vol. II. p. 386.)

"I can safely assert, that as far as my experience goes, European traders will be received with open arms by all the inhabitants of the interior; that no hostility, but on the contrary, every kindness and respect will be shown to them; that their property and life will be as safe (excepting from the effects of climate) upon the Niger as upon the Thames. (Vol. II. p. 407.)

"I fearlessly assert, that there are no people on the face of the globe, more desirous and capable of trading than the present race of Africans, with all their disadvantages." (P. 363.)

Should LAIRD have presented the natives in a more favorable light than would be found true, yet, when the British introduce their colored laborers from the West Indies, open their plantations, commence the use of animal labor and agricultural implements, establish schools and Christian missions, if their dealings with the natives are regulated by kindness and justice, the latter cannot long remain indifferent. They are proverbially an imitative people, and will soon avail themselves of the advantages presented to increase their comforts and supply their wants. To furnish a ready market for the produce even now raised by the natives, will, of itself, increase their industry; but when that industry is directed by the judgment and skill of the British planter, it will not only become greater, but more productive. Should the kings of the country refuse, for the present, to relinquish domestic slavery, which they probably will, they would no doubt be desirous to have their slaves instructed in the cultivation of such crops as shall be introduced, and will offer them on hire. In this way, if in no other, the British planter will be able to command any desired amount of labor, at a price much less than slave labor costs in Cuba and Brazil, and, consequently, will be able to bring his tropical produce into market lower than it can be furnished from those countries. On this subject Mr. McQUEEN remarks:

"Is it not plain that the cheap labor which may be procured in Africa, applied to a soil equally productive as that of any other country, will beat, in every market of the world, the produce raised in other countries at a prodigiously higher rate? The slave in Africa, that is, an effective and

seasoned laborer, costs on the coast five pounds, and in the interior, twenty-five shillings. It is fair to presume that the daily labor of the free laborer would be in the same ratio. The seasoned slave or laborer in Cuba or the Brazils, costs (that is, taking into account the value of the number lost until they become naturalized,) 120 pounds sterling. What chance, let me ask, could the cultivator in the latter places, have with the cultivator in Africa, where the proportion of capital invested for labor paid, in order to produce exportable articles, is more in proportion than twenty to one? The cultivator in Cuba and Brazils, therefore, it is plain, could never meet the judicious and industrious African cultivator, in any market in the world; and if the former found that he could not beat the latter in the market of the world, he would, from that moment, never bring, or seek to bring, another slave from the coast of Africa to Cuba, or to any other country, out of Africa."

It may be objected against hiring slaves, that it will encourage and perpetuate slavery; but we apprehend that only the strictest of the anti-slavery sect, will urge this objection as to the interior of Africa. Those who would aim at too much there, as here, will not only be disappointed, but will defeat the object which they labor to accomplish. If a king, six hundred miles up the Niger, can hire out his slave for only six pence per day, he will receive more money for one year's service than he could sell him for to the trader; and when the slave is properly instructed, say in raising cotton, and his labor is applied on his master's own lands, under the direction of an intelligent Christian negro, from the West Indies, (and no doubt this practice will be adopted,) none can doubt the happy results which will follow. Among these, will be the abandonment of the Slave Trade, and the increased cultivation of the soil; and, as soon as the labor of the natives can be directed to cultivation, wars will become unprofitable and of rare occurrence. The cruel wars that rage continually in the interior of Africa, have their origin in interest. Kings frequently wish to give employment to their idle and disaffected subjects; and for this purpose attack their neighbors without any pretext, or previous declaration. If the king is a Mohamedan, he makes war on pretence of propagating his religion. Sultan BELLO, when about to attack the king of Fundah, sent him the following message:

"Ruler of Fundah! deliver up your country, your riches, your people, and your slaves, to the beloved of God, MOHAMED BELLO, king of all the Mussulmans, without reluctance on your part; for if you do not suffer him quietly and peaceably to take possession of your kingdom, in order to propagate the religion of the only true prophet in it, he will shed your blood, and the blood of your children, and the blood of your household; not one shall be left alive, while your people he will bind with fetters of iron, to be his slaves and bondsmen forever—God having so spoken, by the mouth of MOHAMED!"

The Mohamedans think it a religious duty to enslave their infidel neighbors; and many of the most destructive wars are undertaken for this object. Whole towns are frequently destroyed, and large districts of country laid waste. The occupation of Africa by the British Government will counteract the influence of the Arabs over the Africans. Goods of every description



can be supplied to the natives by the British at 75 per cent. less than the Arab can afford the same article when brought across the desert. The consequence will be, that the Arab merchant, unable to compete with the British, will be forced out of the trade, and out of the country, and the Slave Trade of the desert will cease. The introduction of the single article of salt, will do much to revolutionize the commercial relations of the country. The British could afford to give a native more salt for one day's labor, than the Arab now gives for a slave. Africa cannot attain to any high degree of elevation under the influence of the Arabs, who themselves occupy a low place in the scale of civilization, and carry on the Slave Trade under circumstances of the greatest barbarity and cruelty. The proportion of their slaves that perish in crossing the desert, from want of water, want of provision, and from being buried in the sands, make the risk of this trade so great, that when the Arab is deprived of the profits on his goods, he must abandon it, and leave the country to enjoy the fruits of a legitimate commerce, under the control of the British.

Africa has a good guaranty that the advantages and power acquired by the British, will be used for her elevation, as the success of their scheme will depend on their improving the condition of the natives. Their efforts to introduce agriculture and civilization, will be commensurate with the object they have in view, which is to regain control of the tropical produce of the world, which they lost by their West India emancipation. To accomplish this, they must not only check the cultivation of this produce in Cuba and Brazil, by stopping the Slave Trade, and thus cutting off their supply of laborers, but they must create an agricultural spirit in Africa, and direct it to tropical productions.

This is truly a mighty project, the success of which depends on the elevation of many millions of the most degraded of our race, and the ultimate annihilation of the most disgraceful traffic that was ever carried on by man. The very attempt is magnificent, and the power of the British nation will be exerted to carry it forward; although pure benevolence has, perhaps, about as much to do with it, as it had with the invasion of Great Britain by the Romans. The result may, however, be as propitious.

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#### LATE DESPATCHES FROM GOV. BUCHANAN—LIBERIA.

THE account of the mortality among the last emigrants, communicated in these despatches, was given in our last number. We are pained to learn that the emigrants suffered so fatally. Every care was taken to furnish them with all necessary comforts before they embarked. Mattresses and bed-clothes were provided for every individual not previously furnished with those articles. A suit of woollen clothes and a pair of thick shoes were purchased for the use of each man on arriving in the Colony. Four months' provisions, consisting of mess pork, bacon, corn meal, and flour, was sent out with them, and a well selected bill of medicine. When they

arrived in Liberia, they were provided with good quarters, and attended by Dr. JOHNSON, a physician of high respectability, who has had several years' practice in the Colony, and of course is well acquainted with the diseases of the country. He had the help of two assistants; and we have the account, not only of the Governor, but of other gentlemen, that every thing which medical skill, good nursing, and kindness could do, was done for them. Still, one-third of them have died. This melancholy information is not more painful than *unexpected*, as the two companies that preceded them suffered but little—three only having died, and many were so slightly affected by the fever as not to be confined a single day. The first two companies were located on the St. Paul's; the last at Edina. Houses had been erected for their reception at Bexley, a rich farming district, six miles up the St. John. But it was deemed best that they should remain at Edina until their acclimating fever should be over, this village being esteemed one of the most healthy on the coast, and affording better accommodations for them than any other.

The Executive Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the seaboard, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless.

When the Colony was commenced, there were many reasons for settling on the coast: limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior. But now, when the advantages of the scheme of *Colonization* are admitted by a large majority of the American people, we may hope that the friends of the cause will enable the Society to do something more than maintain a feeble existence. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be sufficient to complete the road, purchase a tract of country, make a settlement, and provide the means of transportation to connect it with the coast. The settlements immediately on the Chesapeake bay are so unhealthy, that the inhabitants are forced to remove in summer, or suffer from the annual fevers, which often prove fatal; while the country not far interior is healthy. Many such instances might be referred to in our own country, and fully warrant the belief that a settlement in the interior of Liberia would be found comparatively healthy, and where emigrants would suffer little, if any, from acclimation. Seeing that it is probable that a settlement might be made where the emigrants will be exempt from the fearful mortality experienced by the late and some previous expeditions, is it not due to the cause of humanity—to the whole colored race, whose interests we are laboring to promote—to make the experiment immediately, while we are favored with the services of such a man as Governor BUCHANAN at the head of the Colony? The chances of success, under his wise and energetic administration, are all in our favor.

We make the following additional extracts from Gov. BUCHANAN's despatches, dated

MONROVIA, SEPT. 1, 1840.

"Nothing whatever has been done to the road into the camwood forest since last spring, on account of the inclemency of the rainy season, which will continue yet until the 1st of November. I shall endeavor then to make a personal exploration of that part of the country, entering from the river Junk, and penetrating to the head waters of the St. John's. By that means alone shall I be able to ascertain satisfactorily from what point the camwood region is most accessible; and as there are some doubts entertained with regard to the eligibility of the route contemplated from the neighborhood of Bexley, I think it most prudent to delay further operations there until the proposed examination. In this, as in almost every other undertaking, I find my own presence and supervision indispensable to success. I would not have you too sanguine of the *immediate* results from the road. A work of this kind not only requires time to execute, among us, but a thousand obstacles may operate to retard its benefits, even after its completion; though the real advantages that must ultimately accrue from it, both in a pecuniary point of view, and as the medium of extending the influence of civilization, are unquestionable.

"In all your communications, I observe strong expressions of disappointment on account of so small an amount of cargo having been sent home on the last voyage of the ship. I anticipated, and share deeply in that disappointment myself; but under the circumstances, it was impossible to avoid it. You will recollect, that I was particularly instructed to despatch the vessel so as to have her arrive in New York early in June, as she would be advertised to sail again from America with emigrants on the fifteenth of that month. Aware of the great expense that would attend a delay in the embarkation of emigrants, after having them collected at the place of sailing, I thought it my duty to hasten her departure from here with what cargo we had ready, rather than to send her down the coast for the purchase of wood and oil, as I should otherwise have done.

"The unfortunate loss of the cutter, and our consequent inability to supply the factories which had been established at the leeward, or even to bring away the articles already purchased, will, I fear, again defeat the expectation of a return cargo. I have tried every means both to send goods to the factories, and to bring up the wood and oil that has been collected there, but to no purpose. The traders generally who visit us know no principle of action but self-interest, and in the hope of purchasing the produce themselves, they invariably refuse to take freight for us, either up or down the coast. Had the *Saluda* arrived here twenty days ago, she might have obtained a full return cargo, with not more than five or six weeks detention; but since then two American vessels have arrived, laden with provisions, tobacco, and trade goods, and after making sales here to the amount of seven thousand dollars, have proceeded to the leeward, to pick up what they can at every point between this and Cape Palmas. Several other vessels are now expected daily from England and America, whose cargoes will probably be in market before that of the *Saluda*. Notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances, should the *Saluda* not bring positive orders for her immediate return home, I shall run down as far as Cape Palmas, and perhaps up to Cape Mount, and *do what I can*.

"Your instructions with regard to the extension of our territory meet my wishes precisely, and shall receive the most prompt attention. The moment I may have a vessel at my disposal, I shall set out on that duty, and I have no doubt of being able to secure a large part of the coast designated, either



by actual purchase, or the concession of the right of jurisdiction to this Government.

"I have just written to BROWN, at Sinou, directing him to open negotiations with the chiefs on the opposite side of that river, with the assurance that I will soon be on the spot to conclude a treaty for the whole country, either by purchase or otherwise.

"I am getting new houses built at Bexley, and at the new township, up the St. Paul's; and shall have no difficulty in providing for any number of emigrants that may come in the ship. If not pressed with other matters, I intend taking possession of Bassa Cove after the ship arrives. The native war in that quarter, I am happy to say, is at an end.

"If we could furnish our merchants with regular supplies of goods at wholesale, and cease selling at retail altogether, the effect would be good, and perhaps the profit would be full as great.

"I shall endeavor to have the lighter built here as soon as possible, though Mr. CLARK, our only boat-builder, is engaged, and probably will be for some months, on a vessel of his own.

"We are much in want of a jail and court-house. Some years since the people commenced the erection of a building; but after spending seven or eight hundred dollars, were obliged to stop for the want of funds. Since then they have never been able to carry on the work. As this building is so necessary, and the resources of the Colony are so much below the expenses already existing, I have thought proper to complete the work, and make a good, strong, permanent jail, and a convenient court-room, under one roof. In the course of the ensuing dry season, I hope to have the whole finished, and trust it will meet your approbation. I have before mentioned the stone building which I am erecting in one corner of the Government square, for offices. This is now in a forward state, and will soon be completed. It is a handsome two-story edifice, by feet, and will comprise the offices of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, Collector, and Register. The old building used for this purpose was built in ASHMUN's time, of wood, and is now in a decayed and miserable condition.

"The guns are all mounted in the fort, and I am only waiting the arrival of lime from Junk to commence the magazine and armory. The battery and light-house on the Cape also I expect to have completed during the season."

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REV. MR. POLLOCK'S SERMON ON AFRICA.

[CONTINUED.]

MANY are slow of heart to believe, and I seem to hear some one ask, *Can Africa be enlightened?* On the popular supposition that she has one hundred and fifty millions of people in all and no more, you will perceive at once, that this is a very important question. Can one hundred and fifty millions of people and their descendants be rescued from barbarism and the Slave Trade? God, we think, has answered this question in all his prophecies and promises in relation to the final prevalence of true religion on earth, and among these is our text, which relates to Africa especially.

If then we admit, as we must, that Africa is to be redeemed from her degraded and down trodden state, and filled with knowledge,—even the knowledge of the Lord,—we naturally look around to see if Divine Providence has begun to indicate the means of her relief and rescue.

We remember the lesson of history, that from the banks of the Nile went a colony in old time, which civilized Greece; and from Greece went a colony, which civilized Rome; and from Rome something equivalent to a

Colonization movement carried civilization into England, and our fatherland. And from England and other European countries, came civilization by means of colonies into America. And from that same quarter also, and in the same way, civilization has gone out in every direction—to India, to Australia, and even to Africa herself.

It may be said that these instances—the last named—illustrate rather the importation of a civilized people into barbarous countries, than the civilization of their barbarous natives. And, moreover, the process, it may be said, has rather been the removal and extinction of the natives, than their civilization. And the force of such an objection, I am ready to admit in the case of America, and as far as the experiment has gone, the same result is certainly to be feared in Australia and South Africa; but, never in any case has it been so, where the colonist and the native are the same or nearly the same color.

The conclusion then would be this: if you colonize Africa with civilized white men, it will be in the end death to the Africans, as in this country it has been, to so great extent, to the Indians; but if you can colonize Africa with black men and Africans, why may not the experiment be as successful as it was in Greece, in Rome, and in England?

Christian and African black men would seem to be the means, and the exact means, wanting in the case.

Once more, then, we look around to see if in the arrangements of an All-wise Providence, the instrumentalities are in readiness or in a course of preparation.

Of course, we ask, where are Africa's own children, (or their descendants,) who were carried away by the Slave Trade? I think about ten millions of them, or more, are in North and South America and the West India Islands. A large proportion of these are in slavery now, and of such it is useless for us to speak. They are the property of private individuals, and guaranteed to their holders as property by settled governments, laws, and constitutions. Their holders, in most cases, received them in their patrimony, or found them already in the country slaves, and cannot be said to have enslaved them.

This condition of theirs is the result of Africa's having forgotten God, and debased herself beyond all people of the earth. The fault is with herself and her forefathers, for it is as useless to blame the African Slave Trader as it is to stop here to inveigh against the tigers on her mountains, and the sharks along her shore. The modern Slave Trader is a moral outlaw, a human monster, and it is useless to say more. We cannot help there being monsters in the earth. And what if colonists, settlers, planters, miners did a complicate wrong in receiving his prey as they did,—and as *somewhere*, and *more than ever*, they do still? We are not here to moot questions, however clear and in their place important. Let our inquiries be in view of some practicable result. Moreover, what is clearer than this—While Africa is in her present state, her children actually in foreign slavery *anywhere*, are certainly not more to be pitied than they who have still escaped the trader and remain at home. To the former the dreadful ordeal is past, to the latter it is pending. Moreover, who can tell the actual advantage which has resulted to the poor negro, (no honor to the agents, however,) from his being brought by the Slave Trade to a christian land? It is an evil of which good has come. A very large proportion of the ten millions of her children who have been conveyed across the broad Atlantic to slavery, have been in some sense civilized and ceased to be the Heathen they were at home, while thousands of them are at this day the children by regeneration of the living God. And thousands more have gone from their servitude to their eternal rest in Heaven.

But Africa's foreign children have not all continued to be slaves. They are not all slaves now. Many in Northern States of this Union have been emancipated by state legislation, and a still greater number in Southern States have been emancipated by private slave-holders. In the United States alone there are, I presume, four hundred thousand free people of color—freed slaves—or the descendants of freed slaves. In Virginia alone there are fifty thousand of these—all the witnesses of the disposition of Virginia slave-holders years ago, to sacrifice their private interest in slave property. Besides some fourteen or fifteen thousand Virginia freed slaves have gone to other States. The feeling that prompts to emancipation is not very rare among slave-holders in the Southern States. Of this I have mentioned proofs by the thousand. There are thousands more in Liberia, doing well. And more than this is the legislative enactments found necessary to prevent the country from being overrun with free negroes, the most unprofitable population unquestionably to themselves and the State. Why may not civilized Africans, freed from slavery, acquainted with the arts of life, and acquainted too with the Gospel revealed from Heaven, think of their fatherland? And while sojourning as a degraded caste, without property or privileges, in a country where emigration is the way to wealth and advancement, and is ever and anon the rage of the times, with no other domain open to them, why may they not turn their minds and their hearts to Africa's own congenial clime?

We have been taking a survey of Africa, her history, her degradation, her sufferings, her unnatural, cruel, desperate policy in the surrender of her children to traders. We have asked the question whether there is any hope for relief in this grand respect, unless it be in the civilization of Africa herself.

The question returns, How is Africa to be civilized? Can missions do this work? They can help doubtless. But suppose we had mission families at our service, as many as there are millions of people in Africa, can they do the work? Can they endure the climate? Will not the operation of the Slave Trade and its wars endanger their lives? At any rate is the number adequate to raise a barbarous and bleeding continent to civilization, and so to put an end to the Slave Trade, and this without the protection of a christian government in Africa? How long before their success is to be expected? Is the case a plausible one? And where are a hundred and fifty mission families to come from and their support? The meanwhile is there nothing on earth of charity and philanthropy to be done by free men of color? Africa is extended and populous. Missions are expensive. Colonies of a different race and color we have seen, if they could be employed, would involve the danger of the final extinction of Africa's own native race, and thus we have seen that her hope is in her own children. We have seen too, that she has ten millions of them in civilized and christian countries, and that four hundred thousand of these are now free men in the United States.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DURING the session of the last General Conference, at Baltimore, the Rev. O. SCOTT, one of the delegates, presented an ultra-abolition memorial from the city of New York, to which there were appended some eleven or twelve hundred signatures. This memorial was transmitted to certain brethren in that city with a request that an inquiry might be instituted to ascertain how many of the signatures were genuine, and what proportion of the actual signers were members of the Methodist Episcopal church; as some of the delegates from New York were themselves satisfied, from the



face of the paper, that all the signers were not members of the church, and suspected that many of the signatures were fictitious.

This inquiry was made, and the result reported to the Conference. The report, together with the memorial, were committed to the committee on slavery, who, after due investigation, reported the facts which had been disclosed by the investigation had in New York. The memorial which had been presented was an attempt to practice the most gross and palpable imposition that, perhaps, was ever offered to a deliberative assembly, whether political or religious. Scores of the names were signed twice, and many of these signatures were ascertained to be forgeries, or declared to be so by the parties. Hundreds were ascertained to have been signed to a temperance memorial, and had been surreptitiously appended to this. Whole families, including parents and children, were subscribed, who declare they had never seen the memorial. Many of the actual signers were not Methodists at all. In one house seven, and in another nine, who were not members—and in the latter, though the names were real, none of them had even seen the memorial but one, a female, who gave all the other names. Add to this that numbers of the memorialists were not members of any Church and some of them at least not fit to be such.—*Exchange Paper.*

AFRICA.—*Bible Distribution.*—Dr. PHILIP thus describes the wants and anxieties for the Bible among the Caffrarians :—

“The demand for Testaments, and particularly for Bibles, is increasing; and it will give you pleasure to hear that our schools are prospering, and that the number of Bible readers will of course increase with their prosperity. It grieves me to hear that you should still meet with obstructions and hindrances in your great and glorious undertaking; but I have this confidence, that, in spite of the opposition it may yet have to encounter, the Bible Society must prosper. Every day's experience teaches me more and more the value of the Bible Society, and increases my attachment to it. If people, possessed of Christian feelings, could see the wants of such a country as this, the manner in which many of the inhabitants are hungering and thirsting after the bread and water of life, the thankfulness with which the Scriptures are received, the blessed effects of their circulation among them, they would be as much amazed at the difficulties to which you refer, as they would be at a project for hoarding up all the grain of the country, and taking care that none should be issued for use, till such time as all the people in the nation should agree upon some new plan for its distribution. Such is the condition of human nature, that men would alter the laws of nature herself, were they within the reach of their power; but God, who has placed the sun beyond their control, has raised up and will protect the Bible Society, so long as it shall be needed to enlighten the earth with His glory. The Lord continues to bless the labors of our missionaries. The knowledge of divine truth is spreading in a very delightful manner among the Bechuanna Tribes. A demand for the Bible has been created among the same people, by the French missionaries: one of them is now in Cape Town, getting portions of the Scriptures printed: and such is the anxiety of the people to get the word of God, that, to gratify their desire for it, he is sending off the sheets as they come from the press, by the Post.”

*For the African Repository.*

THE following important resolution was passed by the Synod of Virginia, which met in the City of Richmond, October 15, 1840 :

“*Resolved*, That this Synod approve of the American Colonization Society, as a great scheme of benevolence, and commend it to the liberal patronage of the churches under our care.”

I hope you will insert it in your paper, as the testimony of those who feel deeply for the welfare of the churches in Virginia. May we not hope that many will, by it, be induced to come to the aid of this noble cause.

Yours, truly,

C.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MOSES ALLEN, Treasurer of the New York Colonization Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from 12th May, 1840, to 12th August:—

C. A. Cook, Geneva \$25, G. G. Waterbury, Conn. do. 4, J. Terbell N. Y. do. 30, H. S. Terbell do. 30, Col. J. B. Wood do. 10, David Board 5, Wm. Jaggard, Riverhead, L. I. 30, Cornelius Dubois, Tr. Humane Soc. N. Y. 400, 2d Ref. D. ch. Albany, by Dr. Wyckoff 40, St. George's ch. N. Y. Dr. Miller 78 40, Jabez Huntington, Norwich 10, Ref. Prot. D. ch. New Utrecht, L. I. Rev. R. O. Currie 19 51, James Bradford, Sheffield, Mass. 15 25, Presb. ch. Jamaica, L. I. Rev. Mr. Crane 38, Duane st. Presb. ch. Dr. Potts 70 45, A. Denoon, Caledonia 20, Presb. ch. Singing, Rev. Mr. Henry 16 12, South Dutch ch. Murray st. N. Y. per M. C. Morgan 35 58, Wm. Horace Brown, N. Y. 10, E. V. Haughwont, do. 5, Mr. Grant, Michigan 1, Joseph Sampson, N. Y. 20, Moses H. Grinnell, do. 50, George Colgate, do. 10, Mr. Blakely, do. 1, I. D. Watkins, Petersburg, Georgia 10, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, Schenectady 50, Mrs. Montgomery, N. Y. 5, Christopher Eldridge, Binghamton 30, N. T. Eldridge, N. Y. 5 62, William A. Smith, Brooklyn 20, James T. Depeyster, N. Y. 10, Mr. Cox, do. 1, William R. Wadsworth, do. 10, Mrs. Carey, Murdock, Binghamton 30, Mrs. Dollaway, Springfield 30, Lockwood De Forest, N. Y. 50, W. H. Maxwell, M. D. Syracuse 30, Ref. D. ch. Flatbush, Rev. Mr. Strong's July col. 19 32, Mrs. Hubbel, Ithaca 5, Mrs. D. L. Bishop, do. 10, A. Sheril, do. 15, Charles Woodruff, do. 5, John Stevens, do. 5, Geo. McCormick, do. 6, E. Mack, do. 5, Wm. Houston, do. 5, D. D. Spencer, do. 3, H. Barnes, do. 2 50, Wm. Andrews, do. 5, W. H. Bogart, do. 4, N. P. Williams, do. 15, T. M. Camp, do. 15, Herman Camp 100 50, R. D. ch. Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Dwight's 5th July col. 47 10, R. D. ch. Flatlands and New Lots, L. I. Rev. J. A. Baldwin 30, Presb. ch. N. Brunswick, Rev. Mr. Birch 25 75, R. D. ch. Marletown, Rev. C. L. Van Dyck 14 50, donation from a friend to colonization, through do. 10, Christ church, Norwich, Conn. 14 75, a friend in Athens, N. Y. 3, a few friends by W. R. L. through Dr. Reese 8, balance of Dr. Cuming's coll. in Bedford 2, R. D. ch. Franklin street, N. Y. by Mr. Rome 28 62, do. Broome st. N. Y. by Mr. Kipp, 26 25, Ira Sheldon, Plymouth, N. Y. 10, St. John's ch. Brooklyn, E. M. Johnston, Rector 16, bequest of Miss Eunice Stow, Middletown, for Col. Soc. 200, R. D. ch. N. Brunswick 19 19, R. D. ch. Tomkinsville, Staten Island, by Wm. S. Root 15, do. Market st. N. Y. Rev. Dr. Ferris 36 05, Essex Col. Soc. per Mr. A. Hough, Tr. 18, 2d Presb. ch. Troy, Rev. E. Hopkins 33, R. D. ch. Fiskill, Rev. Mr. Kip 18 30, Roswell L. Colt, by cloth, for Africa, per ship Saluda 100, Rev. Mr. Hoes, Ithaca 5, col. in south ch. Egremont, Mass. 6 25, do. Ref. D. ch. Warwick, Rev. Mr. Wilson 7, M. Baldwin, N. Y. 30, Wm. Mulligan, do. 30, Samuel Hotchkin, do. 30, col. in Presb. ch. Scotchtown, Rev. E. D. Prine 10, do. Presb. ch. Goodwill, Rev. Mr. Blan 17, a friend 25, col. in Presb. ch. Norwich, Chennango co. Rev. Mr. Session's 10, do. R. D. ch. Greenwich, N. Y. Rev. Mr. Marselus 18 88, Hugh White, Waterford, by Dr. Yates 10, Joshua Bloor, by do. 5, William Doe, by do. 2, private donations and public contributions by do. 7 54, Miss Ann Yates, Schenectady 5, col. in R. D. ch. Schenectady, Dr. Van Vitchen 23 46, do. Westerloo, Mr. Chittenden 5, do. Rotterdam, J. Nott 4, do. Jamaica, L. I. Dr. Schoonmaker 18 42, Assoc. Ref. ch. Newburgh 27 38, Arthur S. Johnson, treasurer Tompkins co. Col. Soc. from the following persons—Mrs. Wm. Grant 10, Lewis Himrod 2, Wm. S. Hoyt 5, Arthur Johnson 5, Augustus Sherill 5, Mrs. G. W. Cormick 4, Mrs. Daniel L. Bishop 20, C. L. Grant 1, Mrs. I. Grant 50 cts. cash 8 50, Presb. ch. Greenbush, Rockland co. 1 67, R. D. ch. Newtown, Rev. G. I. Garrison 11, Rev. S. B. Mason, M. E. ch. N. Y. 5, Presb. ch. Whitesboro, D. L. Ogden 17 50, Collegiate R. D. ch. N. Y. 108 11, Baskinridge, Rev. O. Harris for Am. Col. Soc. 7 90, Ref. D. ch. Pompton, N. J. Rev. Mr. Doolittle 15, Henry H. Shieffelin, N. Y. 30, three slaves in Alabama, by I. D. Wells 10, R. D. ch. Berea, Orange co. 7, R. D. ch. Tuthill, Ulster county Rev. Mr. Brush 6 37, Presb. ch. Brooklyn, Rev. M. Spencer 54, Methodist ch. Kingston, Rev. I. Z. Nichols 5 56, R. D. ch. Deer Park, Rev. C. C. Elting 6, Rev. D. Duryee, N. J. 5 87.